11/18/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA "MINI-TREND"

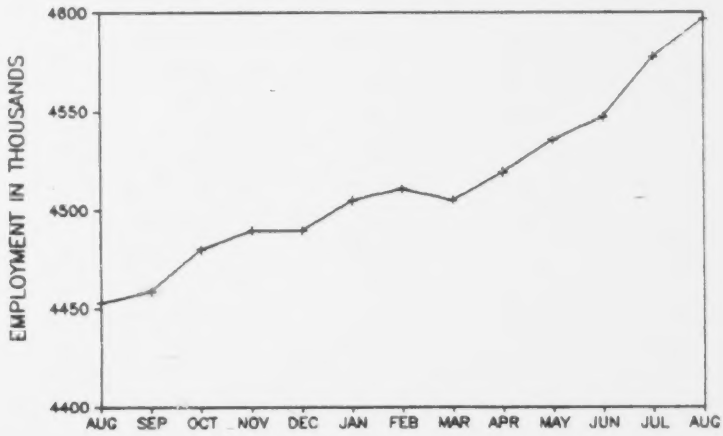
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

* Florida's nonagricultural employment growth rate in August held steady at 3.2 percent over the year with a gain of 143,800 jobs. Only the State of California experienced higher job gains than Florida.
* The services industry kept its lead of all industries in terms of rate of employment growth and absolute level of job growth -- up by 4.8 percent or 54,900 jobs in August over the year.
* Trade, Florida's largest industry, experienced a faster growth rate than usual given its large relative size -- 3.9 percent over the year in August. Trade accounted for more than one out of every four jobs in Florida.
* Manufacturing job growth was healthy in Florida compared to national manufacturing activity and construction jobs in Florida were flat compared to August a year ago.
* The Florida unemployment rate for August was 6.0 percent and was not significantly different from month and year-ago rates. Florida's rate was 0.8 percentage points below the national rate and it was the fourth lowest compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states.
* Florida's 1985 percent change (4.8 percent) in average annual pay was higher than the national percent change (4.5 percent).

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AUGUST 1985–AUGUST 1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

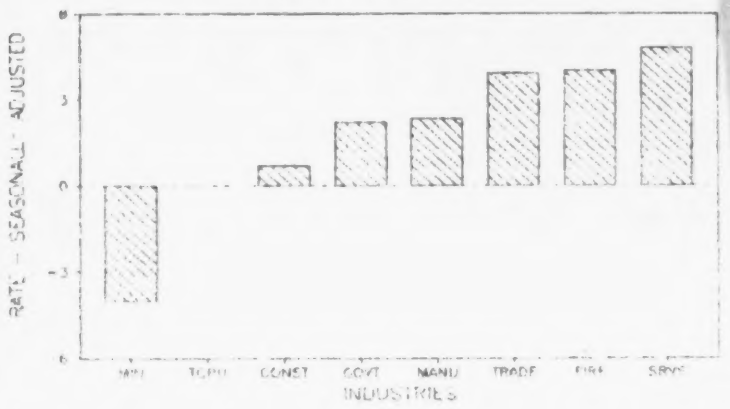
Release Date: October 1986 **Letter No. 444**

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT EXHIBITED STEADY GROWTH: There were 4,596,700 (seasonally adjusted) jobs in August 1986 up from 4,452,900 a year ago. The growth rate held fairly steady at 3.2 percent over the year with 143,800 new jobs. As can be seen on the front page graph, job growth had been flat during first quarter 1986 but has picked up considerably since April of this year. It should be noted that although Florida's growth rate of 3.2 percent is relatively slow compared to historical standards it is being measured continuously from a larger numerical base. The graph shown to the right of this page exhibits the growth rates of Florida's industries over the year. Services kept its lead of all industries with a growth rate of 4.8 percent which was equivalent to 54,900 new jobs in August over the year. Services was the second largest industry reaching 1,196,200 in August barely behind trade at 1,259,200. Finance, insurance, and real estate and trade experienced strong growth rates of 4.0 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. All other industries exhibited growth rates below that of the statewide average (3.2 percent). Mining was the only industry which actually lost jobs on an annual basis. It declined by 4.0 percent or 400 jobs to a total of 9,600 in August.

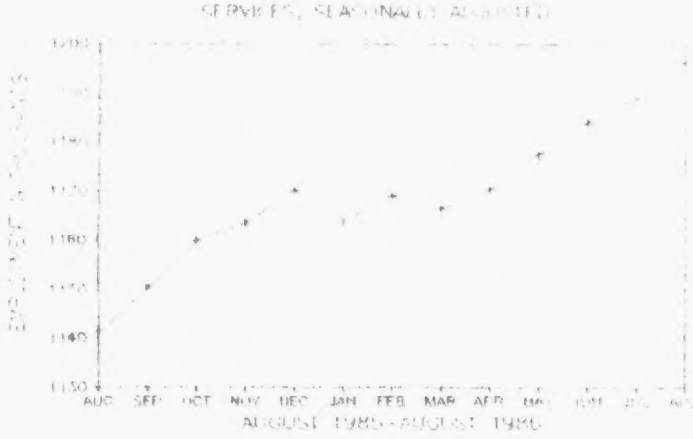
FASTEST GROWTH AND HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS: The services industry continued to not only have the fastest growth rate but also gained the highest number of new jobs in August over the year. Since April of this year growth has been increasing at a healthy pace. Most of the services job gains have been in the health and business services subsectors which were also the largest subsectors in the services industry.

STRONG, STEADY GROWTH: The finance, insurance, and real estate industry has exhibited the steadiest annual growth over the year of all of Florida's industries. It grew by 4.0 percent or 13,000 jobs in August over the year to reach a total of 334,200. The fastest growing subsector of this industry was insurance agents, brokers, and service and the subsectors which gained the most jobs over the year were insurance carriers and credit agencies (other than banks). The real estate subsector was the only component exhibiting an employment loss compared to August a year ago.

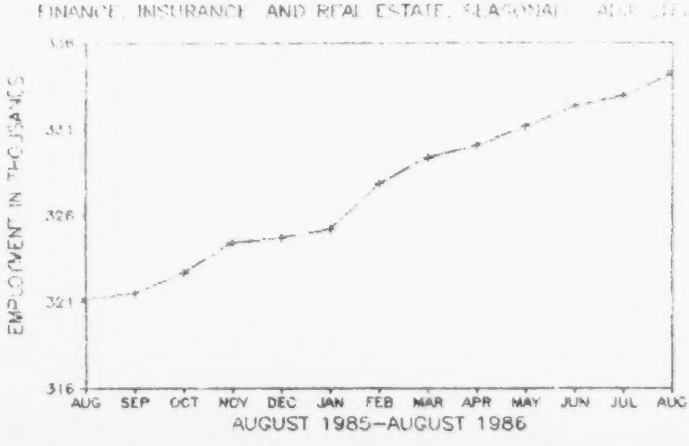
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
AUGUST 1986/1985



Source: See below.

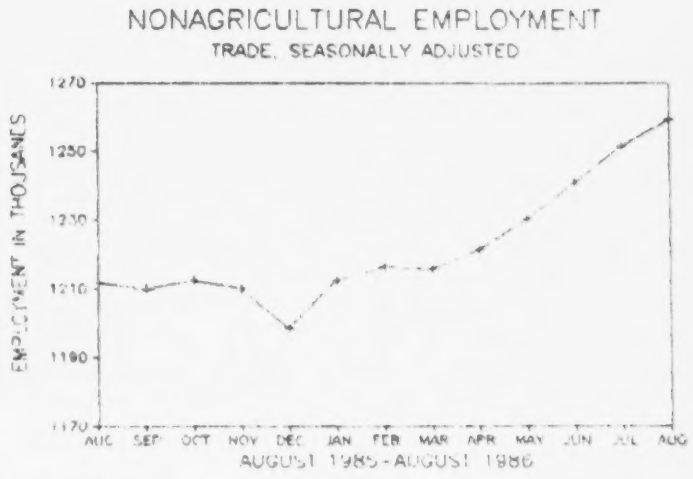


Source: See below.



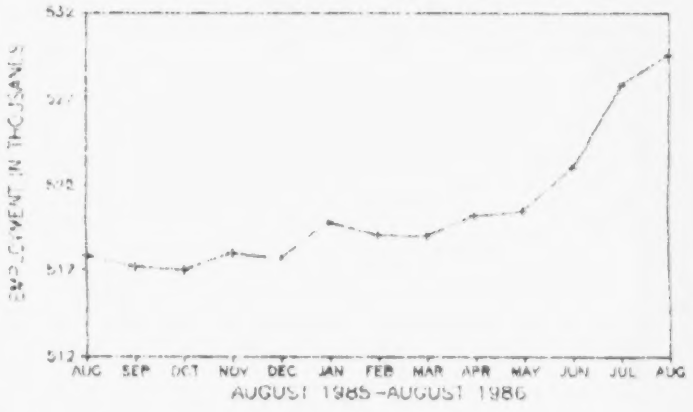
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

LARGEST INDUSTRY: Florida's largest industry experienced a faster than usual growth rate in August over the year. Trade grew by 3.9 percent or 47,500 jobs. This was 0.7 percentage points faster than the statewide average industry employment growth rate of 3.2 percent. This was exceptional growth given the size of the trade industry which accounted for 27.4 percent of all jobs in Florida--more than one out of every four jobs. Employment gains had been flat in trade during the second half of 1985 and first quarter 1986. Trade job growth rebounded and started its strong growth path in April 1986 and has been healthy through the current month.



Source: See below.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing grew slower than the statewide average (2.3 percent compared to 3.2 percent) over the year but still gained 11,700 new jobs to reach a total of 529,600 in August. Manufacturing jobs accounted for 11.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment. Manufacturing employment gains were relatively slow compared to other faster growing industries in Florida but on a national scale they appeared quite strong. U.S. factory employment has experienced a string of successive job losses each month since February 1986 while Florida has gained jobs each month successively since April 1986. Prior to April 1986, manufacturing employment in Florida was relatively flat showing small job gains and losses from August 1985 until April 1986. The subsectors in Florida's manufacturing industry which experienced the fastest growth in August were instruments and related products and furniture and fixtures employment. The subsectors gaining the highest number of new jobs were electrical and electronic products and transportation equipment. The construction industry has been most volatile since March 1986 in Florida. During September 1985 through February 1986 construction job growth had been phenomenal but since March 1986 there has been a general downtrend in construction employment. Compared to August a year ago construction has barely grown--up by 0.7 percent or 2,200 jobs to reach a total of 336,100 in August 1986. The construction subsectors which showed job gains over the year were heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors. General building contractors lost jobs over the month and year. Construction employment was flat over the last month with a loss of 300 jobs.



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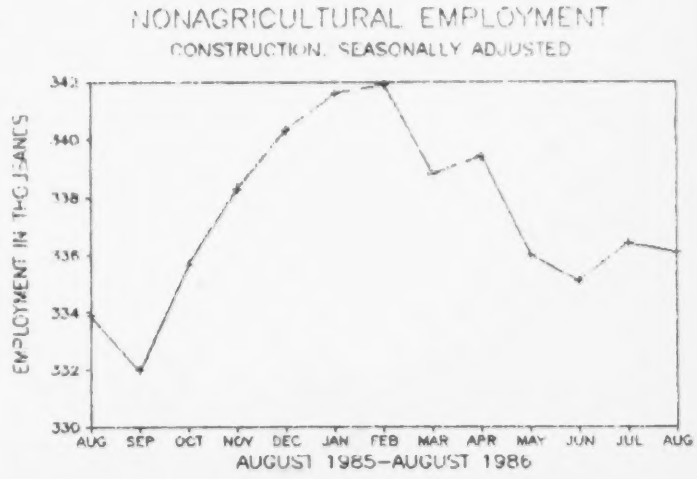

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985					1986								Over-the-Year Change	
	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4596.7	3.2	143.8
MINING (1)	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	-4.0	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	336.1	0.7	2.2
MANUFACTURING	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	529.6	2.3	11.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.0	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.8	319.4	321.2	3.7	11.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.1	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.5	242.5	0.0	0.1
TRADE	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.8	1251.2	1259.2	3.9	47.5
WHOLESALE (1)	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	3.4	8.4
RETAIL	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	999.7	4.0	38.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	332.7	3.1	10.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	4.0	13.0
SERVICES	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	4.8	54.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.6	4.1	4.6
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	318.0	6.3	18.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3813.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.4	3.4	129.0
GOVERNMENT	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.3	2.2	14.8

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Research and Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	August Preliminary 1986	July Final 1986	August Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4596.7	4577.9	4452.9	18.8	0.4	143.8	3.2
MINING (1)	9.6	9.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	336.1	336.4	333.9	-0.3	*	2.2	0.7
MANUFACTURING	529.6	527.8	517.9	1.8	0.3	11.7	2.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	321.2	319.4	309.6	1.8	0.6	11.6	3.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.1	206.2	207.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.5	242.5	242.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	*
TRADE	1259.2	1251.2	1211.7	8.0	0.6	47.5	3.9
WHOLESALE (1)	256.1	255.0	247.7	1.1	0.4	8.4	3.4
RETAIL	999.7	992.6	961.0	7.1	0.7	38.7	4.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	332.7	331.1	322.7	1.6	0.5	10.0	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	334.2	332.9	321.2	1.3	0.4	13.0	4.0
SERVICES	1196.2	1189.0	1141.3	7.2	0.6	54.9	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117.6	115.1	113.0	2.5	2.2	4.6	4.1
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	318.0	316.7	299.1	1.3	0.4	18.9	6.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3907.4	3889.4	3778.4	18.0	0.5	129.0	3.4
GOVERNMENT	689.3	688.5	674.5	0.8	0.1	14.8	2.2

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,508,200	4,502,100	4,367,500	6,100	.1	140,700	3.2
MINING	9,600	9,600	10,000	0	.0	- 400	- 4.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,200	8,200	8,600	0	.0	- 400	- 4.7
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,300	4,300	4,900	0	.0	- 600	-12.2
CONSTRUCTION	341,300	340,600	339,000	700	.2	2,300	.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	94,700	94,900	95,600	- 200	- .2	- 900	- .9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,800	49,000	47,600	800	1.6	2,200	4.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	196,800	196,700	195,800	100	.1	1,000	.5
MANUFACTURING	523,900	520,300	512,200	3,600	.7	11,700	2.3
DURABLE GOODS	321,200	319,400	309,600	1,800	.6	11,600	3.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,000	27,900	27,100	100	.4	900	3.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,900	13,900	13,100	0	.0	800	6.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,700	24,500	23,900	200	.8	800	3.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,600	5,200	- 100	- 1.8	300	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,900	36,300	36,300	600	1.7	600	1.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,400	45,000	45,400	400	.9	0	.0
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	82,100	81,600	78,300	500	.6	3,800	4.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60,000	60,000	56,900	0	.0	3,100	5.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,600	15,500	14,700	100	.6	900	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,100	9,100	8,700	0	.0	400	4.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	202,700	200,900	202,600	1,800	.9	100	.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	46,100	45,700	45,200	400	.9	900	2.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	9,100	9,100	9,600	0	.0	- 500	- 5.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2,000	1,800	1,900	200	11.1	100	5.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,300	2,300	- 100	- 4.3	- 100	- 4.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,200	31,000	32,300	200	.6	- 1,100	- 3.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,100	14,800	14,900	300	2.0	200	1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	60,200	59,700	57,900	500	.8	2,300	4.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,200	24,200	25,900	0	.0	- 1,700	- 6.6
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,100	17,200	17,400	- 100	- .6	- 300	- 1.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,400	2,000	2,800	400	20.0	- 400	-14.3
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	242,500	242,500	242,400	0	.0	100	.0
TRANSPORTATION	137,500	137,200	135,200	300	.2	2,300	1.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	7,900	8,500	300	3.8	- 300	- 3.5
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,500	8,400	7,700	100	1.2	800	10.4
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,800	47,100	45,900	- 300	- .6	900	2.0
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,100	15,000	15,000	100	.7	100	.7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,700	43,700	42,900	0	.0	800	1.9
COMMUNICATION	69,500	69,600	72,200	- 100	- .1	- 2,700	- 3.7
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,500	35,700	35,000	- 200	- .6	500	1.4
TRADE	1,234,600	1,230,300	1,188,200	4,300	.3	46,400	3.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	256,100	255,000	247,700	1,100	.4	8,400	3.4
DURABLE GOODS	150,400	150,400	147,800	0	.0	2,600	1.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	JULY 1986*	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	105,700	104,600	99,900	1,100	1.1	5,800	5.8
RETAIL TRADE	978,500	975,300	940,500	3,200	.3	38,000	4.0
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,100	45,300	42,100	- 200	- .4	3,000	7.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	122,400	121,800	117,500	600	.5	4,900	4.2
FOOD STORES	164,900	163,100	157,100	1,800	1.1	7,800	5.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,200	109,600	106,100	600	.5	4,100	3.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,300	53,000	49,600	300	.6	3,700	7.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	48,100	47,500	46,400	600	1.3	1,700	3.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324,500	325,900	314,500	- 1,400	- .4	10,000	3.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,000	109,100	107,200	900	.8	2,800	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	334,200	332,900	321,200	1,300	.4	13,000	4.0
BANKING	73,100	72,900	70,700	200	.3	2,400	3.4
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,300	60,400	57,200	- 100	- .2	3,100	5.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	54,100	53,900	50,500	200	.4	3,600	7.1
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,800	33,800	30,900	0	.0	2,900	9.4
REAL ESTATE	87,500	86,800	88,400	700	.8	- 900	- 1.0
SERVICES	1,182,100	1,180,000	1,127,900	2,100	.2	54,200	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	113,300	112,900	108,900	400	.4	4,400	4.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	57,900	57,400	55,700	500	.9	2,200	3.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	232,300	231,000	222,800	1,300	.6	9,500	4.3
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,800	44,900	42,900	- 100	- .2	1,900	4.4
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,300	18,200	18,500	100	.5	- 200	- 1.1

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	8,000	7,900	7,300	100	1.3	700	9.6
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	67,700	69,200	67,800	- 1,500	- 2.2	- 100	- .1
HEALTH SERVICES	318,000	316,700	299,100	1,300	.4	18,900	6.3
LEGAL SERVICES	43,700	43,700	41,500	0	.0	2,200	5.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	44,100	44,400	39,800	- 300	- .7	4,300	10.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,200	58,400	57,300	- 200	- .3	900	1.6
GOVERNMENT	640,000	645,900	626,600	- 5,900	- .9	13,400	2.1
FEDERAL	104,500	104,400	103,400	100	.1	1,100	1.1
STATE AND LOCAL	535,500	541,500	523,200	- 6,000	- 1.1	12,300	2.4
STATE	144,100	141,000	137,400	3,100	2.2	6,700	4.9
LOCAL	391,400	400,500	385,800	- 9,100	- 2.3	5,600	1.5

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE OTHER STATES: Nonagricultural employment increased by two percent or more between August of 1985 and 1986 in twenty-five states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage job growth took place in the smaller states of Arizona (5.8 percent) and Nevada, Tennessee, and Virginia (all 3.7 percent). The largest gains in number of jobs took place in California (225,000), Florida and Ohio (140,000 each), and New York (110,000). Of the ten states reporting over-the-year employment declines, five had decreases in excess of two percent--Alaska, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in services and finance, insurance, and real estate. About four-fifths of the states also reported employment increases in trade. In contrast, 32 states experienced reductions in manufacturing which were heaviest in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining declines were reported for 32 states. Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas--with declines in mining jobs totaling 95,000, concentrated in oil and gas extraction--accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,613,000	5,652,000	5,341,000	272,000	5.1
Employment	5,277,000	5,283,000	5,025,000	252,000	5.0
Unemployment	336,000	369,000	316,000	20,000	6.3
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.5	5.9	0.1	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,698,200	5,720,500	5,423,200	275,000	5.1
Employment	5,360,900	5,328,500	5,106,900	254,000	5.0
Unemployment	337,300	392,000	316,300	21,000	6.6
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.9	5.8	0.1	---

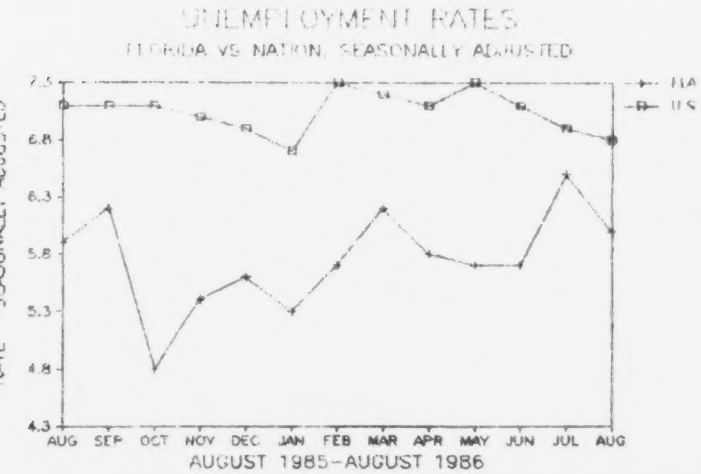
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STEADY COMPARED TO YEAR-AGO: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August was 6.0 percent, basically unchanged from the year-ago and month-ago rates. The twelve month average for Florida was 5.7 percent. The range of unemployment rates for Florida over the last year were from a high of 6.5 percent in July 1986 to a low of 4.8 percent in October 1985. July 1985 was also a high unemployment rate month for Florida and may be related to summer seasonal adjustment problems. The civilian labor force consisting of both those employed and unemployed was 5,613,000 and the number of jobless Floridians was 336,000 in August. The civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over was 9,181,000 resulting in a labor force participation rate of 61.1 percent in August.

The national civilian unemployment rate seasonally adjusted was 6.8 percent in August down from 7.1 percent a year ago. The U.S. labor force participation rate was 60.9 of the working-age population and was an all-time high. The national unemployment rate has declined since earlier in the summer. Since May 1986, the national number of unemployed persons has dropped by half a million and the jobless rate has declined by half a percentage point. The national jobless rates for adult men and women and teenagers have declined since May 1986. The rate for teenagers although down was still very high at 17.7 percent in August. National jobless rates for blacks and Hispanics have not shown any improvement over the summer months. The spread between the Florida and national unemployment rates widened in August to 0.8 percentage points. Florida's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than the national rate since 1980.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The August seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.0 percent was ranked as the fourth lowest rate (tied with New York) compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states. States with unemployment rates below that of Florida included Massachusetts (3.9 percent), New Jersey (4.7 percent), and North Carolina (5.2 percent). The highest unemployment rate in August was in the State of Texas (9.2 percent) responding to problems in the oil and gas extraction industry.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted

Eleven Largest States, August 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.9	California	6.6
New Jersey	4.7	Illinois	8.1
North Carolina	5.2	Michigan	8.2
New York	6.0	Ohio	8.2
Florida	6.0	Texas	9.2
Pennsylvania	6.6		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE AND INDUSTRY, 1985: The average annual pay of U.S. workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs was $19,186 in 1985, a 4.5 percent increase over 1984, according to preliminary data released by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Annual pay data are compiled from state reports submitted by employers under unemployment insurance programs nationally for over 96 million full- and part-time workers. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls for employers covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employees. The attached tables contain data for the nation, each of the 50 states, and the District of Columbia.

STATES: Alaska had the highest average annual pay of any state at $28,699. The District of Columbia came next with an average annual pay level at $26,160, followed by Michigan ($21,969), New York (21,901), and Connecticut ($21,226). South Dakota had the lowest average annual pay level at $13,987, with Mississippi ($14,951) and Maine (15,428) having the next lowest.

The highest percentage increase in average annual pay was experienced in the Northeast in 1985. Massachusetts led the nation with an average annual pay increase over 1984 of 6.6 percent, followed by New Hampshire at 6.4 percent, and Connecticut and New Jersey with 6.1 percent. Although Alaska had the highest average annual pay level, the state experienced a decrease in average pay, down 0.4 percent from the average annual pay level reported in 1984. The overall decline for Alaska was primarily caused by small to moderate decreases in average pay recorded in most industry sectors except mining, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Florida's average annual pay for 1985 was $16,958 up from $16,184 in 1984. Despite this increase Florida's pay level was below that of the U.S. average -- $19,186 in 1985. Compared to 49 states (Maryland data not available) and the District of Columbia, Florida's 1985 average annual pay level was the fifteenth lowest. In terms of percent change in average annual pay for 1984-1985 Florida's ranking improved. The pay levels increased by 4.8 percent in Florida which was faster than the U.S. average of 4.5 percent. Florida had the twelfth highest rate of increase in average annual pay.

INDUSTRIES: Combining all the states in the nation, average annual pay varied widely by industry. Workers in the mining industry, which includes oil and gas extraction, earned the highest pay at $31,326. On the other end of the scale, retail trade workers--many of whom work part time--earned the lowest average annual pay at $10,732.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry led all private sector industries with an increase of 7.7 percent in average annual pay between 1984 and 1985. The manufacturing industries had the second largest annual increase of 5.7 percent. Construction showed the slowest pay growth at 2.9 percent.

Florida's highest paying industry was also the mining sector ($25,246) followed by the transportation, communications, and public utilities sector ($24,254) in 1985. The lowest paying industry in Florida also followed the national trend and was retail trade ($10,809) in 1985. Florida's fastest growing industry in terms of average annual pay by far was finance, insurance, and real estate (7.4 percent). Mining experienced the slowest Florida growth rate (2.4 percent) in average annual pay for 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistic and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE FOR 1984 AND 1985
AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS1/
RANKED BY 1985 AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY

State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/	State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/			1984	1985 2/	
Alaska	$28,806	$28,699	-0.4	Georgia	$16,954	$17,912	5.7
District of Columbia	25,121	26,160	4.1	Oregon	17,392	17,837	2.6
Michigan 4/	20,931	21,969	5.0	Wisconsin	17,026	17,594	3.3
New York	20,752	21,901	5.5	Utah	17,174	17,577	2.3
Connecticut	20,010	21,226	6.1	Kansas	16,675	17,331	3.9
New Jersey	19,871	21,077	6.1	Hawaii	16,701	17,529	5.0
California	19,898	20,950	5.3	New Hampshire	16,164	17,205	6.4
Illinois	19,722	20,601	4.5	Alabama	16,203	17,023	5.1
Massachusetts	18,414	19,627	6.6	New Mexico	16,426	16,989	3.4
Texas	18,860	19,616	4.0	Tennessee	16,217	16,987	4.7
Colorado	18,797	19,569	4.1	**FLORIDA**	**16,184**	**16,958**	**4.8**
Ohio	18,786	19,433	3.4	Kentucky	16,627	16,941	1.9
				Rhode Island	16,150	16,864	4.4
UNITED STATES 5/	**18,353**	**19,186**	**4.5**	Idaho	15,793	16,353	3.5
				North Carolina	15,428	16,226	5.2
Delaware	18,505	19,150	3.5				
Wyoming	18,318	18,950	3.4	Iowa	15,668	16,097	2.7
Washington	18,382	18,949	3.1	Vermont	15,264	16,023	5.0
				South Carolina	15,305	15,944	4.2
Minnesota	18,043	18,818	4.3	Montana	15,560	15,932	2.4
Pennsylvania	17,931	18,649	4.0	Nebraska	15,162	15,616	3.0
Indiana	17,832	18,501	3.8				
Missouri	17,600	18,338	4.2	North Dakota	15,289	15,588	2.0
Louisiana	17,768	18,216	2.5	Arkansas	14,973	15,553	3.9
				Maine	14,850	15,428	3.9
Oklahoma	17,612	18,196	3.3	Mississippi	14,399	14,951	3.8
Nevada	17,565	18,179	3.5	South Dakota	13,530	13,987	3.4
Virginia	17,271	18,089	4.7	Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)
Arizona	17,349	18,037	4.0				
West Virginia	17,479	18,019	3.1				

1/ Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) programs.
2/ Data are preliminary.
3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.
4/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.
5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.
6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE FOR 1984 AND 1985
AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS1/
RANKED BY 1985 PERCENT CHANGE

State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/	State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/			1984	1985 2/	
Massachusetts	$18,414	$19,627	6.6	Arkansas	$14,973	$15,553	3.9
New Hampshire	16,164	17,205	6.4	Kansas	16,675	17,331	3.9
Connecticut	20,010	21,226	6.1	Maine	14,850	15,428	3.9
New Jersey	19,871	21,077	6.1	Hawaii	16,701	17,329	3.8
Georgia	16,954	17,912	5.7	Indiana	17,832	18,501	3.8
New York	20,752	21,901	5.5	Mississippi	14,399	14,951	3.8
California	19,898	20,950	5.3	Delaware	18,505	19,150	3.5
North Carolina	15,428	16,226	5.2	Idaho	15,793	16,353	3.5
Alabama	16,203	17,023	5.1	Nevada	17,565	18,179	3.5
Michigan 4/	20,931	21,969	5.0	New Mexico	16,426	16,989	3.4
Vermont	15,264	16,023	5.0	Ohio	18,786	19,433	3.4
FLORIDA	**16,184**	**16,958**	**4.8**	South Dakota	13,530	13,987	3.4
Tennessee	16,217	16,987	4.7	Wyoming	18,318	18,950	3.4
Virginia	17,271	18,089	4.7	Oklahoma	17,612	18,196	3.3
				Wisconsin	17,026	17,594	3.3
UNITED STATES 5/	**18,353**	**19,186**	**4.5**				
				Washington	18,382	18,949	3.1
Illinois	19,722	20,601	4.5	West Virginia	17,479	18,019	3.1
Rhode Island	16,150	16,864	4.4	Nebraska	15,162	15,616	3.0
Minnesota	18,043	18,818	4.3	Iowa	15,668	16,097	2.7
Missouri	17,600	18,338	4.2	Oregon	17,392	17,837	2.6
South Carolina	15,305	15,944	4.2				
				Louisiana	17,768	18,216	2.5
Colorado	18,797	19,569	4.1	Montana	15,560	15,932	2.4
District of Columbia	25,121	26,160	4.1	Utah	17,174	17,577	2.3
Arizona	17,349	18,037	4.0	Kentucky	16,627	16,941	1.9
Pennsylvania	17,931	18,649	4.0	North Dakota	15,289	15,588	2.0
Texas	18,860	19,616	4.0				
				Alaska	28,806	28,699	-0.4
				Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)

1/ Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) programs.
2/ Data are preliminary.
3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.
4/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.
5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.
6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

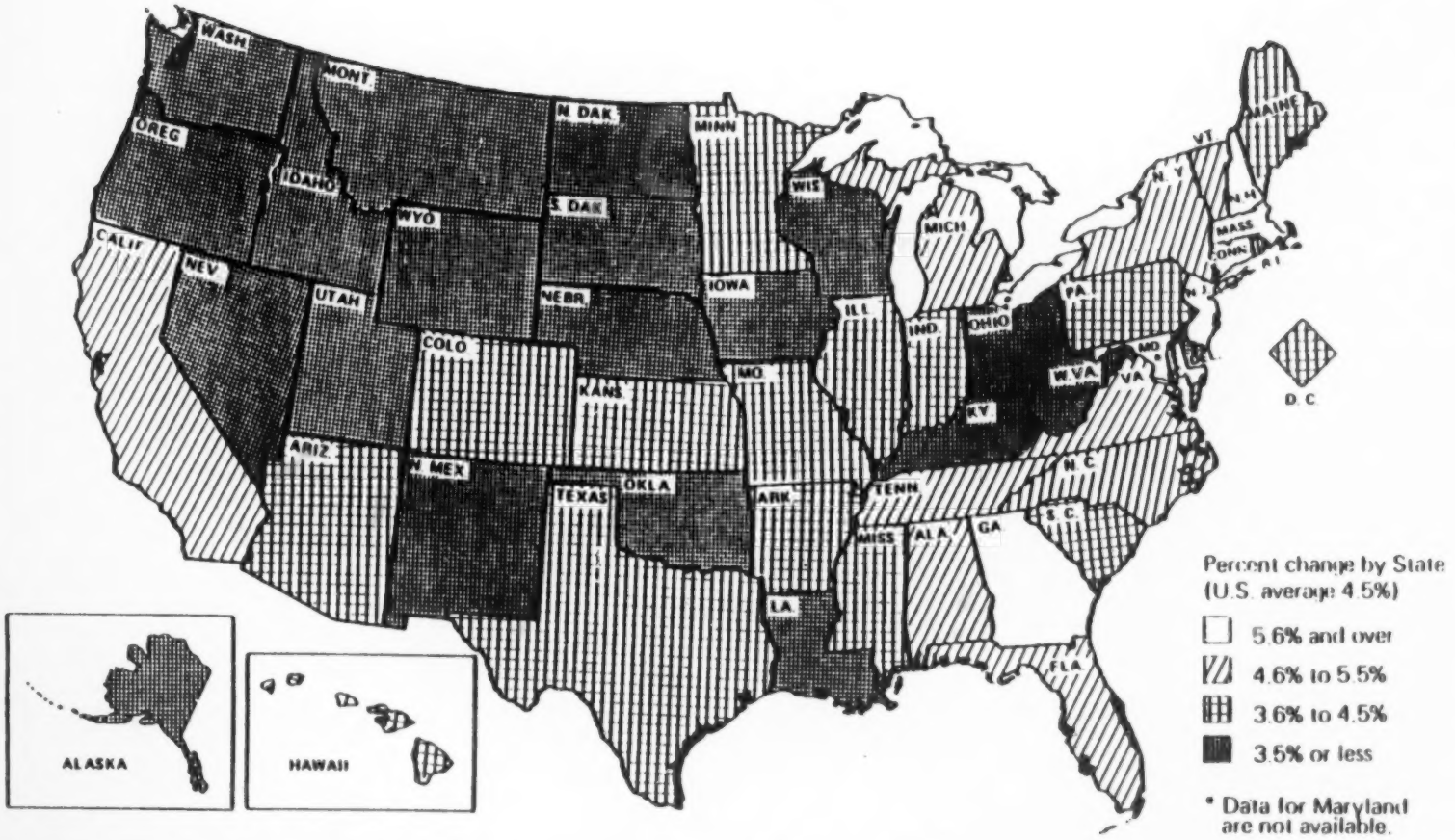
AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1984 AND 1985
AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS1/ BY INDUSTRY
UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA

State and Industry	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 5/
	1984	1985 4/	
UNITED STATES			
Private 2/			
Total	18,178	18,976	4.4
Mining	30,157	31,326	3.9
Construction	20,746	21,351	2.9
Manufacturing	22,575	23,859	5.7
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	24,696	25,664	3.9
Wholesale Trade	22,736	23,767	4.5
Retail Trade	10,408	10,732	3.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,720	22,306	7.7
Services	16,068	16,840	4.8
Government 3/	19,232	20,250	5.3
FLORIDA			
Private 2/			
Total	15,828	16,567	4.7
Mining	24,665	25,246	2.4
Construction	16,870	17,622	4.5
Manufacturing	19,437	20,520	5.6
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	22,956	24,254	5.7
Wholesale Trade	21,252	22,100	4.0
Retail Trade	10,429	10,809	3.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	18,368	19,730	7.4
Services	15,425	16,135	4.6
Government	18,205	19,210	5.5

1/ Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) programs.
2/ Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.
3/ Includes data for Maryland not shown seperately in previous tables.
4/ Data are Preliminary.
5/ Percent changes are computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using rounded to the nearest dollar.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1984 to 1985 by State



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

TECHNICAL NOTES: These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require employers to pay quarterly taxes based on employment and wages of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Data for 1985 are preliminary and subject to revision. Average annual pay for Maryland private workers and government workers could not be published separately because the data for state government in Maryland were not comparable from 1984 to 1985.

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state unemployment insurance laws and for federal civilian workers, when covered by the unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) program, are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the state employment security agencies by employers. Average annual pay data are derived from summaries of unemployment insurance and UCFE payroll data submitted by states to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment insurance and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 1985, unemployment insurance and UCFE programs covered workers in 96.3 million jobs, 90 percent of total civilian employment. Covered workers received $1.848 trillion in pay representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of national income and 46.3 percent of the gross national product.

Major exclusions from unemployment insurance coverage during 1985 included most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, most domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Other exclusions included most self-employed individuals and all unpaid family members.

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly number of these employees. Included in the annual payroll data are bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, as of 1985, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers earning wages during the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacation and part-time workers are also included. Percentage changes in average annual pay were computed using revised 1984 data as a base.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer.

Data are presented for the private sector and separately for government. Average wages for employment in the private sector are presented by industry division as defined by the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and as amended by the 1977 supplement. Government data include federal, state, local, and international units.

A few covered reporting units provided insufficient information on their nature of business to be given a specific SIC classification and therefore could not be classified by industry division. The wages for these employers are not shown separately but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
AUGUST 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	29,457	32,932	35,057	-10.55	-15.97
Interstate Initial Claims	3,709	4,161	3,722	-10.86	- 0.35
Intrastate Initial Claims	25,748	28,771	31,335	-10.51	-17.83
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,703	8,298	8,767	- 7.17	-12.14
Trade	4,331	4,642	5,116	- 6.70	-15.34
Construction	4,942	5,313	4,976	- 6.98	- 0.68
Manufacturing	4,169	5,645	7,184	-26.15	-41.97
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,809	3,120	3,369	- 9.97	-16.62
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	948	947	991	0.11	- 4.34
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	728	745	716	- 2.28	1.68
Information Not Available	118	61	216	93.44	-45.37
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	233,695	271,650	246,298	-13.97	- 5.12
Interstate Weeks Claimed	34,484	34,716	32,480	- 0.67	6.17
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	199,211	236,934	213,818	-15.92	- 6.83
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	188,120	203,780	221,118	- 7.68	-14.92
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,480,089	1,484,769	1,402,597	- 0.32	5.53
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,184,839	8,877,419	8,324,009	3.46	10.34
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	206,648	206,438	184,623	0.1	11.9
New Applications (month)	43,833	51,754	44,632	-15.3	- 1.8
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	113,237	65,884	111,412*	71.9	1.6
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	36,732	39,566	34,203	- 7.2	7.4
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	35,856	33,969	28,665	5.6	25.1
Placement Transactions (month)	20,563	21,312	18,899	- 3.5	8.8
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	36,919	19,438	33,640*	89.9	9.7
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	33,596	18,143	31,947*	85.2	5.2
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	41,566	21,067	37,122*	97.3	12.0
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	4,966	2,556	4,238*	94.3	17.2

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).
Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.
Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

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STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUGUST 1986	JULY 1986 *	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1986	JULY 1986 *	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1986	JULY 1986 *	AUGUST 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	371.82	376.64	400.26	42.3	42.8	47.2	8.79	8.80	8.48
PHOSPHATE ROCK	388.85	387.86	423.69	37.9	38.1	42.2	10.26	10.18	10.04
MANUFACTURING	330.06	328.05	326.04	40.9	40.6	41.8	8.07	8.08	7.80
DURABLE GOODS	341.88	337.40	340.26	42.0	41.5	43.4	8.14	8.13	7.84
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	310.17	312.26	273.88	42.2	42.6	40.1	7.35	7.33	6.83
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	252.05	238.01	263.95	40.2	37.6	42.3	6.27	6.33	6.24
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	405.59	403.88	426.32	46.3	46.8	49.4	8.76	8.63	8.63
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	443.44	433.50	369.41	44.3	44.1	41.6	10.01	9.83	8.88
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	305.37	314.00	346.26	41.1	41.7	48.7	7.43	7.53	7.11
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	376.71	359.98	339.89	43.4	42.4	41.5	8.68	8.49	8.19
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.14	324.18	367.57	41.1	39.2	44.5	8.13	8.27	8.26
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	405.88	398.14	346.46	41.8	42.4	37.7	9.71	9.39	9.19
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	308.03	317.14	303.81	39.9	40.4	40.4	7.72	7.85	7.52
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	243.19	234.87	242.91	41.5	37.4	43.3	5.86	6.28	5.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	313.61	316.40	309.23	39.3	39.5	39.9	7.98	8.01	7.75
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	269.95	282.18	292.11	38.4	39.8	41.2	7.03	7.09	7.09
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	274.73	297.04	319.95	41.5	44.6	45.0	6.62	6.66	7.11
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	270.02	250.11	244.88	38.3	36.3	37.5	7.05	6.89	6.53
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	194.16	188.34	191.62	37.7	36.5	38.4	5.15	5.16	4.99
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	548.21	569.24	534.29	47.3	48.2	46.5	11.59	11.81	11.49
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	332.88	330.12	326.51	36.5	36.0	36.4	9.12	9.17	8.97
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	458.96	453.26	420.09	42.3	42.4	41.8	10.85	10.69	10.05
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	268.38	269.38	243.76	41.1	41.7	39.7	6.53	6.46	6.14
COMMUNICATION	484.76	475.57	501.02	40.6	40.2	40.8	11.94	11.83	12.28
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	502.98	500.02	499.05	43.1	42.7	43.7	11.67	11.71	11.42
BANKING	234.78	234.08	223.44	38.3	38.0	38.0	6.13	6.16	5.88

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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